

**MISSING LINKS.**  
"Mark Twain" is said to be worth \$1,200,000.  
Jay Gould is assessed for \$100,000, and no more, in New York.  
Thin plates of metal in the backs of books are a new London notion.  
The fashionable ladies of Cleveland, O., have taken to horseback riding.  
The late Count Beust was almost a rival of Liszt in the favor of women.  
The use of bicycles and tricycles is to be regulated by law in Philadelphia.  
A Minneapolis man is building a \$20,000 log house right in the heart of the town.  
San Francisco claims a population of 300,000, which includes 25,000 Mongolians.  
The pansy is Mrs. Cleveland's favorite flower, and she has her dinner-table decorated with them.  
Nathan Hobbs, of Penfield, Ga., who is 96 years old, works every day and reads without spectacles.  
There are two counties in Speaker Carlisle's district that never had a railroad or a telegraph station.  
An Ohio doctor is said to have received ninety-nine offers of marriage during the past two years.  
The dresses of a western actress are described in a local paper as "poems, and very short poems, at that."  
Thirty tons of coal are required to heat the greenhouses of one of the best florists in Boston during the winter.  
A deposit of "black mud" recently discovered in Garland county, Arkansas, is said to yield \$40 in silver to the ton.  
Iroquois, the only American horse that ever won the English Derby, is being wintered on a farm near Nashville, Tenn.  
The Catholic churches of Pittsburgh, Pa., have purchased one hundred acres on Squirrel Hill to be used for a cemetery. The ground cost \$50,000.  
A newly repaired house in Christston has been painted lilac, and the neighbors are as much interested in the decoration as a new development of earthquake results.  
Some northern manufacturers of stoves are moving southward in consequence of western competition, and on account of the cheapness of iron in Alabama and Tennessee.  
A single sheet of paper 72 inches wide and 74 miles long was made without a break in a paper-mill at Watertown, N. Y., a few days ago. The sheet weighed 1,207 pounds.  
A deposit of pure asphaltum, from fifteen to twenty feet thick, has been discovered near Thistle Station in Utah. It is worth \$40 a ton, and the expense of mining is only 40 cents.  
The New York Commercial Advertiser says: The money left ex-Judge Hilton by Mrs. Stewart in trust will amount to more than \$100,000,000, and he can spend it as he sees fit.  
Mark Twain is getting old very fast, but he does not like to be told of it. His hair is nearly white, but Mark persists that this was caused by sitting in damp churches out in California.  
A patent for a gate was granted to a Tennesseean the other day, and a Memphis newspaper heads a paragraph containing this information: "The Native Genius of Tennessee as Illustrated by Her Inventors."  
The nurse of the baby Alfonso XIII. of Spain is a famous girl now. When the royal youngster received his three decorations from the King of Portugal she exclaimed: "Now I trust his little Majesty will keep his nose clean."  
Rose Conkling, describing a witness on the other side of the case: "Gentlemen, I think I can see that witness now—his mouth stretching across the wide desolation of his face, a fountain of falsehood, and a sepulcher of ruin."  
In 1870 the village of Durham, N. C., contained 250 inhabitants. Now it has 6,500 and two or three thousand just outside the boundaries. The valuation has risen from \$50,000 to \$3,500,000. Tobacco, cotton and woolen factories account for this.  
Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, has just returned in high dudgeon from the Sandwich Islands. He says Kalakaua is fond of drinking-saloons, and is heavily in debt to England. It is likely that while Kalakaua takes the beer England will seize the Sandwiches.  
The relationship of the members of a family in Clerks County, Pennsylvania, is so thoroughly tangled that some of the children don't know their uncles from their grandfathers. This is due to the fact that a certain man and his two sons are married to three sisters.  
A Kingston, N. Y., lawyer took the cap of a radiator in his office the other day, to let out steam, and forgot to replace it. Soon after he went out on business, and when he returned found the steam had thoroughly steamed up the law library, and the atmosphere was so hot that it had cracked the glass of one of the windows.  
Dr. Wiederman, so long the amanuensis and pupil of Rankin, is in an insane asylum near Berlin. He suffered so much from overwork on the last volume of Rankin's history and from the nervous excitement attending the last chapter of a death-bed confession that his mental powers became unsettled.  
At a recent dinner party in Boston, Mass., six thousand red roses ornamented the tables. There was not sufficient room for the dishes, and the display savored more of vulgarity than art, but the host, says the *Journal*, was probably satisfied with his efforts surpass all others in floral ornamentation.  
"A colored man in a New York hospital had his bowels taken out and washed. A patient in London had his diseased lung tissues burned out. When the surgeons learn how to extract and disinfect a heart they will have benefactors indeed to the rest of the race," says the *Philadelphia News*.  
The largest wooden structure in the world is said to be the government buildings in the capital of New Zealand. The block is four stories high, and occupies an area of nearly two acres. The city itself is mostly wooden on account of the earthquakes of the region, and is called "The city of packing cases" and "The city of match boxes."  
A great many people conversant with Philadelphia affairs consider William Weightman the greatest man in the city. His fortune is estimated at \$20,000,000, made out of the profits on quinine before it was put on the free list. He is a thoroughly self-made man; is one of the heads of the great chemical works of Powers & Weightman; is a widower, and entertains very seldom.  
The New York club men who contemplate organizing the Hissing club have decided to adopt as a badge a

miniature chestnut, with a little bell in the interior, controlled by a spring on the conical end. The chestnut will be a close imitation of the real article, and will be made of gold or silver, and will be worn as a watch-chain, like the famous peanut of the well-known club bearing that name.  
Charleston, Mass., has a family that is serving the city thoroughly. The father is connected with the public works, two sons are policemen, one son occupies a position in a reformatory belonging to the city, two daughters are clerks in the employ of the city, and one daughter, the youngest, hopes soon to obtain a position as teacher in a private school. What a pull there must be somewhere.  
Gen. Sheridan's mother told Dr. Chisholm at Somerset, O., a few days ago that her distinguished son was born in Albany, N. Y., the 6th of March, 1832, and not in Ohio. That agrees with what the General's brother John told a correspondent a dozen years ago, when the death of his father stimulated research into the Sheridan family history. The disputed point ought to be regarded as settled now, since we have the testimony of a person who is naturally better informed than even "Little Paul" himself.

**THE WEEK OF SEVEN DAYS.**  
As has been remarked by the commentators, and as is apparent to careful observers, it would seem that some notion of the week of seven days was current among the people whose history is recorded in very early times, that is to say, at a date long preceding Moses or any of the books written by him. The proof of this is to be found in such passages as the following: Genesis, xxix, 27, where Jacob is desired by Leah to "fulfill her week," that is Leah's week, in order that he might also receive Rachel. The week appears to have been observed in connection with the time of the week of seven days as a festival. So afterward in Judges, xiv, where Samson speaks of "the seven days of the feast." So also on the occasion of the death of Jacob, Joseph "made a mourning for his father seven days" (Genesis, l, 10). "Neither of these instances, and more than Noah's procedure in the ark, go further than showing the custom of observing a term of seven days for any occasion of the week. They do not prove that the whole year of the whole month was thus divided at all times and without regard to remarkable events. They do not indeed prove this, but they suggest the division as common and familiar and in some early period recognized as an institution. When, therefore, the children of Israel went down to Egypt for what proved to be a very long sojourn in that country they possibly were familiar with the practice of dividing time by weeks, and at all events the notion of seven days as convenient for the division of time for the affairs of life would not seem altogether strange to them. It is exceedingly probable that on arriving in Egypt they found the week established by the practice of the country. It will be observed that it was in Egypt that Joseph numbered seven days for Jacob; and it is possible, though there seems to be no necessity to assume the fact, that in so doing he was conforming to the custom of the country, as he did with regard to the embalming of his father. The fact remains, but independently of any such consideration, it would seem highly probable that the Israelites found themselves in Egypt among a people who divided time by weeks of seven days. We know that they did so at a later period; why might they not have commenced as early as before the sojourn of the Israelites? The Egyptians were, in fact, a people very likely to be advanced in such a matter as this; and, as regards the Israelites, it may be said that they were undoubtedly in a remarkable state of perfection at the time to which reference is now made, and it would seem much more probable than otherwise that so convenient an institution as the subdivision of the month into short periods had already been established. It may be noted with reference to the number seven and its recognition in some form or another as a special number among the Egyptians, that we have evidence in the dream of Pharaoh; the special form of the dream, as presenting seven fat and seven lean kine, may be supposed to have been connected with some familiarity in Pharaoh's mind with the number seven during his waking hours. And as regards the Israelites, it may be observed that the period of seven days is introduced into the most solemn event of their Egyptian sojourn, namely, the ordinance of the Passover. Seven days they eat unleavened bread; even the first day ye shall put away leaven out of your houses; for whosoever eateth leaven bread from the first until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel."—*The Bishop of Carlisle in the Contemporary Review.*

**How Knife-Blades are Made.**  
The blades of the very cheap pocket-knives are punched in dies from sheet steel, but those for first-class pocket-knives are hand-forged, a good workman being able to forge from twenty-five to thirty large blades about forty inches in length per hour. There is a pattern and gauge furnished the forger for each sort of blade, but the experienced workman rarely refers to either; his accuracy of eye and skill of hand being sufficient guides to making the blades come from the hand of the smith perfect in form, except the bevel of the back intended to guide engaging blades, this bevel being formed by grinding. The steel used in these fine blades is Wardlow's (English), or the best American make.  
As they come from the forges the blades are "choiled," or filed to make a nick between the blade and the tang. Then the blades are tempered, having received the trade-mark stamp on the done in an ordinary coke fire, the operator heating two at a time and plunging them in cold water. The drawing to temper is also done over a coke fire. The blades are ground on Siskfield and Nova Scotia stones, "glazed" on emery wheels, honed or "set," and finally are polished on wheels of walrus hide fed with rotten stone.—*Boston Budget.*

**M. Kolman Ties the Hungarian Prime Minister.** He is described as looking more like an old-folks man than a statesman. He has an aquiline nose, stooping shoulders, wears an unkempt beard, and long gray hair trailing over the collar of his slightly coat, and he by no means an imposing personage. He is a man of few words. Disdainful of little courtesies, he never tries to ingratiate himself and does not seem to care whom he offends by his brusqueness. He is not a fine orator, nor a great financier, nor a bold party manager, yet he is the most popular man in Hungary and the most respected.

**MODERN OLD MAIDS.**  
They are Jolly and Good-Natured, and Dress in Exquisite Taste.  
According to the idea of things which prevailed not so very long ago, the woman who did not marry was blighted being. It did not matter whether she remained single from choice or necessity; for since it was considered a woman's only manifest and unalterable destiny to marry, she must of course be regarded as a failure who did not do this. And though she may have refused forty offers of marriage, or have had the most imperative duties of any sort, or developed the most decided talent for some vocation in life other than marriage, yet neither one nor the other would have been accepted as a valid reason why she should not follow what a society had decided was the only proper course in life for her.  
From this condition of things there arose in literature and minds of the people in general the typical "old maid." She was always pictured as gaunt, angular, and forbidding in appearance; morose and ill-tempered in disposition, as became a blighted and disappointed being; having youth and pleasure of all sorts, with a special regard against love-making and lovers, since they reminded her of her own vanished youth and the opportunities which she never had, or, having, had neglected.  
But we have changed all that in these later days. With the education of women and the broadening of their opportunities in every way their destinies have broadened also. A woman is still, perhaps, expected first to marry, and it is best for her that she should provide for her marriage to be a happy and suitable one. But if from her own choice, or a necessity arising from a lack of appreciation on the part of the other and more stupid sex, she remains at the end of her days a single woman, she is no longer considered, from this circumstance alone, a failure and an unhappy creature. She is no longer doomed to a life of dependence in the house of another, for a severe vocation is open to her, in any one of which she will find a field for her own powers, and a source of pride and even competence. Consequently she commands respect, and, far from being a subject of contempt or pity, she is more likely the object of open or secret envy on the part of most of her married acquaintances.

And so it has come about that the typical old maid of former times has passed away, and in the literature of today we find new types conforming to the new facts of the case and quite different from the old-fashioned "old maid." She is not angular and forbidding in appearance, but plump and pleasing. She is not morose and ill-tempered, but jolly and good-natured to an extent that makes her the best of company. As she has never had the usual advantages that come with marriage, and has no family of sons and daughters growing up about her to remind her of the flight of years, she has naturally forgotten to grow old, and young people regard her as one of themselves, well contented, and being planned; while in the matter of lovers and love making she has had that experience which makes her simply invaluable as confidante and adviser, and she is the repository of all the secrets of this sort which women confide in her. She is a woman of a high range of her acquaintance. She dresses in exquisite taste, she pets a pug dog or a white cat, a golden beetle, or whatever animal fashion may dictate; is idolized by her family; especially her mother-in-law, who is a devoted admirer, and is discreet and propriety personified in the guiding spirit in orphan asylums, hospital fairs, associated charity matters, and other good works, and, in short, lives out to the end of her days a happy, useful, well-remembered existence.—*Seaside Telegraph.*

**The Love and Respect of Children.**  
If mothers could only realize what a critical period their children are passing through from the third to the sixth year, they would exercise more than ordinary care during that time. Not only physically but mentally and morally are they undergoing a change; a change for better or for ill, according to the care and attention they receive from their mothers and fathers. A father is no more exempt from certain duties towards his offspring than the mother. He should always bear in mind that his assistance in the control of the children is the most valuable aid in gaining control of their actions; next to that is respect, without it very little can be accomplished for the child's welfare. Parents should bear this in mind that children lose respect very soon upon hearing of a quarrel, and become bitter, cutting words to each other. This is inflicting the first actual pain these baby hearts have been called upon to bear. In the presence of this the child experiences conflicting emotions, which ends in pity for one parent and contempt for the other. O parent, pause, consider before you lose this hold on the little being who has heretofore considered you perfect. Let there be unanimity of purpose in act, word and deed before these little creatures, who are so susceptible to every new impression, if you would preserve their love and respect.—*Mrs. Ellis L. Mumma, in Good Housekeeping.*

**She Loved McPherson.**  
Regularly once a month, says a Washington letter, the figure of a woman, closely veiled, is seen in McPherson square, usually about twilight. She is of good figure and quite prepossessing. She will sit on one of the park benches for a few moments, while her gaze is riveted upon the magnificent equestrian statue of the deceased general. Twenty-six years ago Miss Emily Hoffman, one of the richest belles of Baltimore, while visiting out west, met and fell in love with Gen. McPherson, and they became affianced. The general was engaged in the war with the miniature portrait of the bride, besides the well-known southern sympathies of the postponement of the wedding. The dark days of strife continued, and the general fell in battle, and the bride's sweetheart proved to his breast. The lady never recovered from the shock, and regularly visits the statue of her hero.

**After a Whole Year's Rest.**  
Soon the weary church-fair steve will be on his feet, and to find the lonely bivalve will be fun, fun, fun.  
He who gets it in his plate will be singled out by fate, for the merry oyster season has begun, gun, gun.  
—Henry Tholens.

**It is very annoying to have a bald-headed barber try to sell you a bottle of his hair elixir.**

**THE ETHICS OF HUGGING.**  
Learned Disquisition Upon a Very Popular Industry.  
A few days ago a young gentleman residing on Polk avenue hugged his grandmother with such fervor that three of the old lady's ribs were dislocated, and she now lies in a precarious condition. This, I may add, is an unprecedented case. Many have hugged the opposite sex with such force as to endanger their lives, but then the operation was not performed upon the grandmother. About a year ago a young man in the east embraced his sweetheart, and when the hug was over he found she was dead. But she had long suffered from a disease of the heart; so he was only in part responsible for this melancholy occurrence. Hugging is a comparatively modern institution. Our ancestors never hugged. They calmly and demurely embraced. Now, here I pause to draw the line between the hug and the embrace. The hug is an earnest, quick, impetuous contraction of the muscles of the arms and chest when the object to be hugged lies within the circle bounded by the arms, while the embrace is the goal or final point of the hug. The warmth of the hug is determined by the extent of muscular contraction. But the hug is not, as anatomists assert, terminated when the object is brought in contact with the chest. On the contrary, the sweeping in is but the shell of the operation. The kernel is reached when the space between the hugger and the huggee is annihilated, and the blade of a knife could scarcely be inserted between the two surfaces. This is, perhaps, the most dangerous stage of the operation. A pound, may a few ounces, of extra pressure may result, if not in the displacement of a rib, at least in the bursting of a corset string, with the almost inevitable denouement of bumps, montages, and such like headgear. The release, if not skillfully managed, is also attended with danger, and should be as gradual as the elementary pressure.

Expressions of anguish on the part of the hugges may, as a rule, be regarded as hypocritical, and should have no effect in inducing the hugger to diminish the pressure. In like manner all danger-signals in regard to the arrival of a third party on the scene should be investigated by the party of the first being receiving the attention the genuine arrival of a parent or guardian might command. This may be done by a quick glance over the shoulder, and this rapid change of the direction of the hug may be accomplished by a little practice without making any relaxation of pressure necessary. If the warning should prove to be without foundation the deceit may be punished by from two to three pounds additional pressure, but so long that none of the arrangements of the person hugged may suffer. For these little accidents ruffle the temper and embitter the memory of the operation. The small affairs of the toilet are not to be neglected, and the female mind is ruffled by the destruction of the laborious embellishments of the morning hour.

Near relatives should be embraced and not hugged. The embrace is merely the throwing out and partial contraction of the arms, without any special attention to an objective point. An especially young and pretty aunt may be excepted, and I have known cases where an extremely juvenile and good-looking step-mother has been the occasion of the merging of the embrace into the hug. But this is rarely done, and is attended with much danger, particularly if the embracer is dependent on the purse of the old man for the necessities, as well as the luxuries, of life. To embrace a mother-in-law, a sister-in-law, a brother-in-law, and a hallow knocker, and should be attempted only when some important object has to be attained, and even then we doubt if it is excusable. A cousin may be either nugged or embraced, as the fancy of the operator may dictate, the choice depending solely on the age and good looks of this most convenient and delightful relation.—*Sacramento Bee.*

**A Fair Woman.**  
Mrs. Horace Helyar belongs to that famous galaxy of women who figure in the fashionable chat-chat of two continents and whose beauty is advertised by the press on both sides of the Atlantic. She is an Englishwoman, the wife of a member of the American legation, and consequently an impartial distributor of her sweet presence between England and the United States.

**Singular Discovery of Gas.**  
When the artesian well at Amsdell's brewery was completed there was perceived about the water slight indications of natural gas. Nothing, however, was thought of the circumstances, as the element was apparently not present in any considerable quantity. About two weeks ago the flame of a lamp changed to be brought in close proximity to the supply of water direct from the reservoir, when the attendant was astonished to perceive the sudden ignition of a considerable quantity of gas, which burned clearly and strongly for a few seconds, and could be relighted every time the stream was turned on from the faucet. It was found that all the water from the well, amounting to about eighty barrels per hour is impregnated with pure, odorless hydrogen gas, which burns readily and gives a bright blue flame. It is only necessary to turn on a stream of water in any part of the building and bring flame in conjunction with it, when the volume of gas liberated is sufficient to kindle instantly into a quick envelope of flame. This is all the more remarkable, since the water is pumped into a lofty reservoir before being distributed, and the greater portion of the gas thus has an opportunity and no doubt is permitted to free itself. That so much remains in the supply of water distributed throughout the structure is certainly evidence of the presence of gas in very considerable quantities. Mr. Amsdell states that as the presence of gas had not been noticed until after the earthquake, he was led to associate the two facts, and thought that perhaps a pressure had been opened by the convulsion connecting the shaft of the well with a natural gas reservoir. The question of utilizing the fluid for fuel purposes has not been considered, as no tests have been made to ascertain the exact or approximate volume of the gas, which it was stated seems to be intermittent. If the supply is sufficiently large, it could be used for fuel and illumination, and would result in a large saving to the firm. The discovery of this vein in connection with the one at Knowersville, although both should prove too inconsiderable to be of much value, is certainly valuable proof that underlying the strata of this section there are large deposits of valuable natural gas, which only need to be properly tapped to revolutionize the illuminating and fuel industries of Albany and its vicinage.—*Albany Argus.*

**A Berlin Jeweler Firm has recently finished a diamond diadem and necklace, said to be worth nearly \$1,000,000, for the empress of Japan. It has not hitherto been the custom for Japanese ladies to wear diamonds, but the empress, in sanctioning the adoption of European dress, has also availed herself of the opportunity to introduce the use of diamond ornaments and jewels.**

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**ABUSING WASHINGTON.**  
Some of the Scandalous Charges Made Against the Father of His Country.  
Gen. Washington was probably as much abused as any president who has ever acted as the chief executive of the United States. At one time he said that he had been abused worse than a common pickpocket, and he was charged with all sorts of crimes during his administration. Much has been written about the Philadelphia *Aurora* was, perhaps, the most bitter. When Washington left the presidency it had a jubilant article over the close of his term, in which it said:

"Ever there was a period of rejoicing in this moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington this day ceased to give a currency to political iniquity and to legalized corruption. A new era is now opening upon us—an era which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. It is a subject of great gratification and astonishment that a single individual should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, we ought to be a jubilee in the United States."  
John Randolph of Roanoke at a dinner once proposed the toast: "George Washington; may he be d—d—d." This, however, was too strong for the company, who were enemies of Washington, and he had to add the proviso, "if he signs Jay's treaty," before they would drink to it.

In 1795 "A Calm Observer in the New York Journal" accused Washington of being a thief. He stated that he had overdrawn his accounts and that he owed the treasury \$1,037. Another writer accused Washington of hypocrisy and declared that he wanted to be a king. A third criticized his carriage and his dress, and, in fact, all the opposition newspapers denounced him in unmeasured terms. Congress went against him during his second term and refused to celebrate his birthday, though they had been accustomed to do so when he refused to resign for a third term they charged that he did so because he feared that he could not be elected.

It will be surprising to the people today to know that Washington was once charged with murder. It was during his military career, and it was the Philadelphia *Aurora* that made the charge. It stated that Washington had during one of the battles of his early life, shot an officer who was bearing a flag of truce, and that in the papers relating to the affair he had acknowledged the act of assassination. Peter Porcupine takes up the charge in his letters and proves it to be false. The fact, however, stands that the charge was made.

Speaking of Washington, I see that some of the goodly-good newspapers of the country are very indignant at the statement in Quackenbush's history that Washington at one time ate peas with a knife. I do not doubt but the statement is true. The whole literary United States at the time of Washington, however, seemed to be a mutual admiration society, and there is little unfavorable gossip about the white horse dinners. I found the other day, however, a *Diary*, giving his experiences during his term as senator of the United States when Washington was first president. Maclay dined with Washington a number of times, and scattered through his diary are little bits of gossip, and the figures which he mentions he describes Washington as amusing himself during all the dinner by playing the devil's tattoo upon the table with his fork. He says, speaking of one of these dinners: "The president kept a fork in hand when the cloth was taken away. I thought for the purpose of picking nuts. He ate no nuts, but played with the fork, striking on the edge of the table with it."

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**THE ETHICS OF HUGGING.**  
Learned Disquisition Upon a Very Popular Industry.  
A few days ago a young gentleman residing on Polk avenue hugged his grandmother with such fervor that three of the old lady's ribs were dislocated, and she now lies in a precarious condition. This, I may add, is an unprecedented case. Many have hugged the opposite sex with such force as to endanger their lives, but then the operation was not performed upon the grandmother. About a year ago a young man in the east embraced his sweetheart, and when the hug was over he found she was dead. But she had long suffered from a disease of the heart; so he was only in part responsible for this melancholy occurrence. Hugging is a comparatively modern institution. Our ancestors never hugged. They calmly and demurely embraced. Now, here I pause to draw the line between the hug and the embrace. The hug is an earnest, quick, impetuous contraction of the muscles of the arms and chest when the object to be hugged lies within the circle bounded by the arms, while the embrace is the goal or final point of the hug. The warmth of the hug is determined by the extent of muscular contraction. But the hug is not, as anatomists assert, terminated when the object is brought in contact with the chest. On the contrary, the sweeping in is but the shell of the operation. The kernel is reached when the space between the hugger and the huggee is annihilated, and the blade of a knife could scarcely be inserted between the two surfaces. This is, perhaps, the most dangerous stage of the operation. A pound, may a few ounces, of extra pressure may result, if not in the displacement of a rib, at least in the bursting of a corset string, with the almost inevitable denouement of bumps, montages, and such like headgear. The release, if not skillfully managed, is also attended with danger, and should be as gradual as the elementary pressure.

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**ARTIST AND HUMORIST.**  
Clever Practical Jokes Played by the  
BETWEEN THE LIPS.  
James H. Beard, the artist, tells some anecdotes of the early career of Hiram Powers, the sculptor, which go to show that he was full of grim humor. When Powers went to Cincinnati he was engaged in making wax figures for a museum owned by a man named Dorfield. The figures which he modeled were delicate and beautiful beyond anything that was known at that time. His ingenuity in mechanics was remarkable, and Mr. Beard thinks that he would have made as great a success in mechanic arts as he did in sculpture if he had devoted his attention to the former. There was a popular comic singer in Powers' day at Cincinnati named Alexander Drake. Powers modeled a wax head of Drake, and fashioned a figure to match the head. One of Drake's songs, which was in great demand with audiences was called "Love and Sausages." Powers took his wax figure to the theater and placed it on the stage in Drake's favorite attitude, and when the curtain rose for Drake's song there stood before the audience the wax head of Alexander Drake, both perfectly natural. The people were astounded. They gazed and gazed in wonderment until the curtain went down and rose again on a single Drake. It was the wax figure, but so like the singer that the audience cried, and shouted, and stamped for "Love and Sausages." The figure was silent and the curtain went down without any response being made to their calls. It rose again, and there was a single Alexander Drake, who had the audience cried, and shouted, and stamped for "Love and Sausages." The figure was silent and the curtain went down without any response being made to their calls. It rose again, and there was a single Alexander Drake, who had the audience cried, and shouted, and stamped for "Love and Sausages." The figure was silent and the curtain went down without any response being made to their calls.

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